## Tremendous Outpouring of Citizens.

## GREAT MASS MEETING.

The Protest and Declaration of Grievances.

RINGING SPEECHES OF THE DAY

A Committee Appointed to Proceed to Washington with the Protest.

Long before the hour announced for yesterday's mass meeting, the body of the Tabernacle was nearly filled with citizens, and up to and after I o'clock, additions to the vast concourse entered until every seat was filled. After an air by the band, Mr. Wm. Jennings asked the attention of the assemblage and nominated Hon. John T. Caine to be chairman of the meeting; he was elected nnanimously.

Mr. Caine thanked the people for their good feeling and asked for the nomination of a secretary.

F. Whitney nominated H. M. Wells to be secretary; unanimously sus-

Ms. Wenns then read the call, which has been published in the city for a week

MR. JAMES SHARP nominated W. Jennings, T. G. Webber, Elias A. Smith, C. D. Brinton, Miss M. A. Cook and Dr. Romania B. Pratt as vice-presidents. and they were sustained.

And there. They meant to place the theory of the standard with the place of the theory of the standard with the place of the theory of the standard with the place of the theory of the standard with the place of the theory of the standard with the place of the theory of the standard with the place of the theory of the standard with the place of the place Romain B. Traft a vice-prediction, and they were sustained.

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scheme were lost, an effort had to be made to retain the present Republican office-holders. They must be made to retain the present the render themselves indispensable to the country. They have sought to create a public sentiment in their favor, which would prevent the President from refer moving them.

How these anti-Mormon laws have been administered by the Federal officials are matters of current history. Laws which on their face are general, applicable to all citizens alike, have been so construed by commissioners and courts as to render them applicable to Mormons only. It is against this one-sided administration of law that we protest. It is the wrongs which the people of this Territory have suffered and are still suffering, from the tyrannical conduct of Federal officials that we are here to consideration with candor and sobriety; ever remembering that we are sailes. For myself I will say that while I respect and reverence the Constitution and laws of my country, while I am devoted to republican institutions, and bow to the majesty of the law, my patriotism does not require me to cringe and bow, or do the bidding of every Federal official in our midst who chooses to set up a Gesler's cap. We are here in the interest of peace, to declare our grievances and ask for redress. We hope that our petition will be listened to and our reasonable request granted. But if not we shall have done our duty, to ourselves and our children. Let us hand down to them unsulfied, so far as in our power, the glorious heritage of American liberty.

The speech was interrupted with frequent bursts of approval, and at the following of evil-dis-frequent bursts of approval, and at the following of evil-dis-frequent bursts of approval, and at the following of evil-dis-frequent bursts of approval, and at the following of evil-dis-frequent bursts of approval, and at the following of evil-dis-frequent bursts of approval, and at the following of evil-dis-frequent bursts of approval, and at the following of evil-dis-frequent bursts of appro

it imposes, and denied the most precious of all rights—that of self-government. Only for the first ten government. Only for the first ten government of the process of the precious of government of the process of the self-government of the process of the self-government of the process of the self-government of the property to send strangers into our midst are governors, judges, prosecuting attorneys and marshals, men who, with the homorable exceptions, had no interest in the common welfare. We complain not only of the personal character of these officials, and that they have acted the part of petty despots a mong us, trampling on our information of the common welfare. We complain not only of the personal character of these officials, and that they have acted the part of petty despots a mong us, trampling on our information of the property of the property of the personal character of these officials, and that they have acted the part of petty despots a mong us, trampling on our information of the property of t

important legislative and judicial functions.

They officiously formulated an unauthorized and Illegal expurgatory test oath, covering the whole life of the individual, and required each elector in the Territory to take it before he could register or vote; and by their order, the names of all persons who falled to take this oath were stricken from the registry list. They so constructed the test oath that it could not be taken by any person who had ever lived in polygamy, or who cohabited with more than one woman "in the marriage relation," but it could be, and was taken by persons who cohabited with more than one woman not in the marriage relation—thus disfranchising only Mormons and permitting non-Mormon violators of the law to register and vote.

They have arbitrarily assumed to ex-

of the law to register and vote.

They have arbitrarily assumed to exercise legislative powers by the promulgation of rules and orders which, in effect, materially changed the existing laws and excluded from the polls thousands of legal voters, who have since been restored to the privileges of electors by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

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preme Court of the United States.

They have presumed to exercise the highest order of judicial authority, by declaring void the acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah which provide for the election of Territorial officers, and they have arbitrarily, and without authority of law, forbidden and prevented the canvass and return of any votes cast for these officers since the passage of the Edmunds law; thus completely anlifying and abrogating statutes of the Territory which have received the implied sanction of Congress, and have never been pronounced invalid by the courts, but which have been in force and acted upon as valid laws for many years.

They have constituted themselves a

Notoriously disreputable characters are employed to spy into men's family relations.

Contrary to good law, persons accused of crime are esteemed guily until they prove themselves innocent. The burden of proof rests upon the accused instead of upon the accuser. Trial by jury in the Territories is no longer a safeguard against injustice to a Mormon accused of crime. Accusation is equivalent to conviction. Juries are packed to convict, and if they fail to find a verdict against the accused when he is a Mormon, insult and abuse are heaped upon them by the anti-Mormon press. Men, fearful of not obtaining justice in the courts, are avoiding arrests, helieving no fair and impartial trial calbe had under existing circumstances.

There are persons in the community who contracted plural marriages before there was any law against the practice, and who have not since entered into such relations. After the passage of the Edmunds Act, and out of defirence to its requirements, they cased to cohabit with their plural wives. Such men have violated no law and yet they are harassed and prosecuted. In consequence of this crussade, which bears all the aspects of a religious persecution, business relations are disturbed; values of every kind unsettled neighborhoods agitated and alarmedical contracts.